

**DEVELOPMENTAL ANATOMY—A Textbook and Laboratory Manual of Embryology**—Seventh Edition, Leslie Brainerd Arey, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., Robert Laughlin Rea Professor of Anatomy, Emeritus, Northwestern University; W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London, 1965. 695 pages, \$10.00.

This old and well-respected text has reached its seventh edition, the previous edition having appeared in 1954. The book is beautifully published. Almost seven hundred illustrations, many of them in color, are of excellent quality and clarity. There are three major sections—one on general development, one on special development, and finally a laboratory manual of embryology. The latter is one hundred pages long and is devoted to the chick and pig embryos. The first section deals with fundamental concepts—growth, oogenesis, spermatogenesis, meiosis, ovulation, embryonic and fetal stages, the fetal membranes, and placentation. Chapters on experimental teratology and embryology are included. This section has been brought up to date in many ways—the number of human chromosomes has been corrected, brief reference is made to the role of DNA and RNA and some other new information has been included. However, most of the references are to older publications, and even the latest do not seem to go beyond the year 1962. Somehow the excitement of modern molecular biology and cytogenetics is missing. The second section is devoted to specific details of tissue, organ and organ system development. There does not appear to be a great deal of revision from the previous edition but once again inaccuracies have been corrected and some new references have been added.

This remains a valuable textbook of embryology and will be useful to physicians and medical students who wish to refresh their knowledge of this important basic science.

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**THE FEAR OF BEING A WOMAN—A Theory of Maternal Destructiveness**—Joseph C. Rheingold, M.D., Ph.D., Research Associate in Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York and London, 1964. 756 pages, \$10.00.

In an interesting preface the author states that the book is the report of "... an epistemologic experiment." In this he attempted to hold in abeyance "... the knowledge and practices acquired by training and to allow observation to take original form in a merging-of-consciousness psychotherapeutic procedure." As he continued, over a period of twelve years, he perceived that early maternal influence was a preeminent factor of determination.

This large book is divided into three parts. The first part deals with The Mother, the second with The Child and the third is a discussion of Treatment and Prevention. In part one the author presents a detailed discussion of the subject of maternal destructiveness including evidence that hatred and hostility are common in the mother-child relationship. He puts special emphasis on the mother-daughter relationship.

The second section is the longest part of the book; about two-thirds of the total, and this reviewer finds it impossible to summarize. It includes chapters on The Fear of Being a Woman and Personality Development, Menstruation and Its Disorders, Sexual Frigidity, and The Mother-Fetus Relationship among others.

In the third and final section the author presents material from the psychotherapy of women to support his theory of maternal destructiveness. Also, in this section he gives a resume of the theory. "By maternal destructiveness I mean whatever influence the mother exerts upon the fetus, the newborn, the infant, and the young child to which it is susceptible and which tends to interfere with or distort, or provide inadequate supplies for, wholesome

personality development. Such influence may be exerted by other persons (father, siblings, a grandmother, etc.) but given the strong likelihood of prenatal response to maternal emotion and possibly to maternal attitude, and the almost exclusive or preeminently important role of the mother in infant care, it is she who is primarily and preponderantly responsible for unfortunate effects. The infant possesses an extraordinary perceptiveness of its mother's attitudes in relation to its survival. If these attitudes are nurturant, the infant develops a sense of trust in the environment; if they are rejective or vacillating, it acquires a fearfulness that we designate basic anxiety. Anxiety may inhere in the infantile state, but nurturance tends to assuage it, while uncertainty of protection tends to aggravate it. The maternal threat consists of a negative factor of failure to supply the needs of the infant and an active factor of hostility expressing itself in mutilative and annihilative impulses, which give rise to the mutilation and death complexes." He continues and among other points expresses the belief that in the transmission of destructiveness "... only the mother-daughter relationship is significant." He ends with a discussion of prevention.

This reviewer found the book exceedingly difficult to read and must admit that he has not read it all the way through. The subject matter is most important and deserves careful study but this presentation seems unduly cumbersome. Some of the author's attitudes suggest strong bias, for example in discussing the infanticidal impulse during parturition and the lying-in period he reflects, at the delivery table, on "... the nine long months of anxiety, discomfort and complications. ..." He makes no reference, at least not a close one, to the fact that for many women the elements of anxiety, discomfort and complications may be minimal and that the period of pregnancy may well be one of great pleasure and well-being.

The reader who has a great deal of time and who is well supplied with interest in the subject will find this book rewarding. Parts of it most certainly should be presented to the lay public as well as to the professional groups.

CHARLES W. TIDD, M.D.

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**OUTLINE OF ENDOCRINE GLAND SYNDROMES**—T. S. Danowski, B.A., M.D., Professor of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine; Senior Staff Physician at the Children's Presbyterian-University, Magee-Womens, and Shadyside Hospitals; Consultant in Metabolism, Oakland and Butler Veterans Administration Hospitals. The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md., 1965. 374 pages, \$5.75 (Paperback).

This small handbook of some 374 pages, entitled "Outline of Endocrine Gland Syndromes" should be more properly called "Synopsis of Endocrine Disorders" since it covers far more than the usual endocrine syndromes encountered. It starts with a chapter on the endocrinopathy with non-endocrine gland cancers and then systematically reviews the literature of the various glands including some of the syndromes described. Unfortunately, it omits the hormonal secretions of the pancreas, since this is covered by a volume that the author has edited for the American Diabetes Association. However, this does not entirely make up for the lack of the syndromes associated with disorders of pancreatic function and especially with hypoglycemic disorders, which perhaps should be included in future editions of this book.

I found the volume extremely valuable for the review of the classical and also recent literature with excellent references to each chapter. The text itself is rather brief and while it enumerates the syndromes and associated disorders, it perhaps does not place ample emphasis on